MINERS COMPLETELY COWED.

BUD LINDSAY'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING LYNCHED.

The Arrest of Labor Commissioner Ford as an Accomplies of the Miners Creates Much Talk-His Assistant, Mr. Alliman, a Member of the Legislature, will be Arrested, Probably -- Additional Artillery and Ammunition Reach the Mountains.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 22.-Gen. Carnes and his troops are still arresting miners and others who are suspected of having conspired with them against the peace and dignity of the State. Seventy-five miners have been taken into custody at Jellico and more than 300 guns seized. The searching of houses for firearms and ammunition goes on, and a large quantity has been found in Coal Creek.

Of all those arrested the greatest interest centres around Bud Idnasay. He was the most daring, most lawless, and most troublesome man among the miners. To his machinations has been due much of the turbulence on the creek. He had made himself so obnoxious to the more conservative miners and to citizens not in sympathy with the rioting that he has been a marked figure, and only his detention within safe distance of the military since his capture, and generally between four walls, has prevented his being killed. For several nights he was confined in an old mine, and the mouth guarded by a large squad of soldiers. Affairs during the day have been so quiet, the submission of the mirers so general, that watch was somewhat relaxed, and Lindsay wandered hout within the enclosure.

Last night, in some way that nobody seems to unders and, four citizens managed to seize and, in the dusk, slip him between the pick-He was hurried up the valley toward Briceville, and the mob, which gained force almost at every step, hurried him forward, fearing alarm and pursuit by soldiers. The journey was not ended until Briceville, the scene of the labor troubles last year and the home of the more conservative class of miners. was reached. Once there, a rope was secured and placed around Lindsay's neck. Though onsidered desperate and although he has at least a dozen murders to his account, he roke down and bogged for his life piteously. His pleadings were effective. It was proposed not to harm him upon the solemn pledge that he will turn State's evidence and reveal the names and plans of all the leaders, tell how the mob was raised, the nature of the oath, and the names of the minors known to have killed soldiers or guards. When all this was promised the rope was taken from his neck and he was returned to the camp for safe keeping. It is now believed that, with his testimony. twenty or thirty leaders can be successfully tried for murder and convicted.

The arrest of George W. Ford, the State Commissioner of Labor, on the charge of aiding and abetting the lawless miners has been followed by the arrest of George Irish. Mr. Irish is alleged to have been the chief counsellor of the miners. He was captured five miles fro 1 Knoxville this afternoon while makng his way westward. It is understood that an order has already been issued by Gen. Carnes for the arrest of Charles T. Alliman, Mr. Ford's assistant. Mr. Alliman represents anderson county in the Legislature. He arrived here to-day from Knoxville. He said in an interview that he had not been to Coal Creek since last Thursday, and then only a few hours. He said he had always been opposed to the course pursued by the miners, and all of them knew his position. He had only been in Coal Creek a short while when he was notified that it would be best for him to leave and return to Knoxville. This advice he considered whise and left on the next train. Mr. Alliman said-he did not know why an order for his arrest had been issued, as he had done nothing. When he was going to Coal Creek he saw about 125 miners armed with rifles, and he also saw a fuse sticking out from under the railroad track. Bolieving that an attempt would be made to blow up the train if solders went up on it, he felt it his duty to notify the militia. The only miners killed, so far as he could learn, were a man named. Wilson from Briceville, O'Nell of Paint Rock, and a negro. He said he was not alraid to go to Coal Creek, but did not intend to go unless so ordered by the Governor or Commissioner Ford.

The Nashville Banner, speaking of the arrest of Commissioner Ford, says editorially: "If Mr. Ford is guilty of the treathery to the State and the prostitution of hispofles of which he is suspected, his crime is one of the gravest that can be found in the catalogue. Of course, there should be a very thorough and an entirely fair investigation.

H. B. Lindsay, United States District Attorney for the Eastern division of Tennessee, said to-day that the prisoners now held at Coal Creek would have to be tried by diviprocess and in Anderson county. He did not think many of them would be found guilty commission of a decided creek would love of a strillery and a big graphy of ammunition were sont to Coal Creek would on the coal Creek would be a very thorough and an entirely fair investigation. arnes for the arrest of Charles T. Alliman Mr. Ford's assistant. Mr. Alliman represents

tion. Carnes scrutinized the man closely. "I have linemen of my own," he replied, "and I can take no chabees. Consider yourself under arrest." On all the roundabout ten-mile march from clutts to Coal Creek, over which the soldiers dragged by hand a cannon and Gatling gun through a driving rain, that man was under guard. It was Bud Lindsay, and he became the first prisoner of war. He was released at coal Creek. Afterward, when his identity became known, Col. Sevier took a squad into the mountains and recaptured him.

tion, Carnoss headquarters are near the centre of the fown, in a barber shop of two rooms. In the front apartment the General and live clerks sit all day examining prisoners, one by one. The back room Gen. Carnes has called his "reflection room." When a man loses his temper he is put there to get it hack. One Craig, a state guard at the stockade facts as chief informer, and a pile of evidence is being gathered. The charge on which the men are being examined is whether they carried arms against the State. Nearly every man was caught without a gun, of course, because he had thrown it away when he saw he was about to be caught. But nearly every one of these men had either Winchester or Springfleid cartridges on his person. At present Gen. Carnes's intentions are to try the men before Scuire Wilson, who was one of the committee who recently called on the Governor to ask that the militia be withdrawn.

It is still impossible to state the exact number of miners killed, and it will probably remain so. Unto te-day nine were known to be dead, but their names, except that of Jack Whitson, whose body was taken to Clinton, are not known except to their own people. The war is over although Morton's Battery was ordered from Chattanooga last night. It is said that Gen. Carnes intends to shell all the surrounding mointains to disologe possible sharpshooters, and although it is said that the miners are only walting to reorganize, there will not be any more fighting.

The miners never have given open battle, and they

touched.

The only fatality that is likely to occur is the death of Bud Lindsay. It is almost certain that he will be killed before many dars by one means or another. All of feat Tennessee is on his frack, the followers of Col. Anderson especially.

There were exciting times at Knoxville to-fr. Joe Goodman, an aged man, who has a surfacent of the New York San.

restaurant told W. L. Ledgerwood, ex-Speaker of the Tennessee House of Roprosentatives, that he had men feeding some of the miners who attacked and killed two of the Knoxville volunteers on Friday morning. Goodman further said that there were only thirty-five miners who attacked the "Knoxville cowards." Ledgerwood resented the insult and he and Goodman fought for several minutes. Mayor Thompson rang the riot alarm, but in the mean time Goodman had been seized, and would have been shot to death by a crowd of infuriated citizens except for the arrival of the police.

Infuriated citizens except for the arrival of the police.
Goodman is now strongly guarded at Police Headquarters. A negro named Anderson Smith, who was carrying a gun, was arrested at Knoxville to-day. He was charged with having made an attempt on the life of Officer Fyfic at the fort, and it was with difficulty a crowd of business men were kept from shooting the negro. It developed that Smith is a murderer from Lee county, Va.
Washington, Aug. 22.—Gen. Grant, Acting Secretary of War, to-day approved the request of Gov, Buchanan of Tennessee for cannon cartridges, shells, and canister, and orders were telegraphed to the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal to forward the ammunition immediately.

SOUTHERN MEN ORGANIZE.

They Will Bring Out a Full Vote of Protest Against the Force Bill, Two hundred men who own the South as their birthplace and Democracy as their political faith met in the large room of the Reform Club, at 1 East Twenty-seventh street, last night, to form an association to further the election of the Democratic national ticket. Col. Samuel B. Paul presided, and Capt. Edward Owen was Secretary. William P. Thompson was elected President. There were also 100 Vice-Presidents chosen, among whom are President Charles G. Wilson of the Board of Health, Judge Joseph F. Dalv. Dr. Norvin Green, Judge Robert A. Van Wyck. Judge Roger A, Pryor, J. Hampden Robb, John H. Inman, Hugh Garden, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, Ex. Norton, the Rev. W. W. Page, J. Floyd King, Wilton Randolph, ex-Senator Eugene S. Ives, George Cary Eggleston, and Dr. William M. Polk.

Ives, George Cary Eggleston, and Dr. William M. Polik.

Edward Owen was chosen Secretary. Thomas A. Young Treasurer, and this Executive Committee elected: John F. Black, James Gwarkin, Charles E. Grogan, William G. Cronshaw, Jr., Dr. G. T. Harrison, J. Hamilton Hunt, William J. Hardy, Stephen W. Jones, John R. McNulty, Thomas Marshall, R. G. Monroe, William F. Owens, the Rev. W. W. Page, Samuel B. Paul, Dr. J. J. Rivera, Thomas F. Ryan, James Swain, Charles E. Thorburn, Evan Thomas, and L. B. Zacharius.

This committee will meet at Col. Paul's office, 57 Broadway, at 3:39 o'clock this afternoon. There are 6,000 Southern voters in New York city, and it will be the samest endeavor of the new association to get them all to the poils to cast a ballot against the Force bill.

An address was adopted in which it was de-

to the rolls to cast a ballot against the Force bill.

An address was adopted in which it was declared that the present contest is of peculiar interest to men of the South, as the Republicans have announced in their platform a scheme of government menacing to the liberative of all the people. "Men of Southern birth and affiliation," it says, "cannot afford to be lide in the controversy. To lend what strength we can to the great Democratic party, whose slogan is home rule, whose generous hand has been stretched out in friendly confidence to the South, not ignoring other great questions on which the Democratic party is united for the good of the whole people, but regarding the Force bill as now immeasurably more important than all other questions, with the sole purpose to aid in the election of the Democratic candidates, and thus to defeat the Force bill; we hereby form ourselves into an association under the name of "The Association of Southern Democrats in New York."

CAN DO WITHOUT DAVENPORT.

Gunner Says Harsh Things About the Supervisor and His Patronage.

John I. Davenport's proposition to use the Federal patronage at his disposal to cause trouble for the local Republican machine. caused some stir and a great deal of lively comment on the part of the machine lenders yesterday.

"Davenport's talking through his hat." said Deputy Collector John H. Gunner, one of the leaders who Mr. Davenport thinks ought not to be boss over three Assembly districts as the refusal to reorganize under the new apportionment makes him. "The fact of the matter is." continued Mr. Gunner. "that those other districts are practically organized and ready to become separate political divisions

perior Court yestorday for the discharge of her 11-year-old daughter, Rachael, from the House of Mercy. The mother says that while she was away from her home, 24 Thadtford she was away from her home, 24 Thadtford avenue, Brooklyn, on Feb. 26 last, her daughter was assaulted by Alfred D. Griffin. He was arrested, but was discharged. The girl was then turned over to the Gerry society, which placed her in the flouse of Morey.

Noel Gale, who appeared for the defendant, said the mother's bearding house was not respectable, and that the girl was vicious with the consent of her mother. The mother's purpose in getting the girl out, he declared, was to prosecute the civil action she had brought to recover \$10,000 damages from Griffin because of the alleged assault. Decision was reserved.

Miss Gale's Approaching Marriage. Cards were issued yesterday by Mrs. J. B. iale for the marriage of her daughter. Minna Katherine Gale, the actress, and Mr. Archibald Cushman Haynes, who is in the insurance business. The wedding will occur at All Souls Church in this city. Miss Gale will re-appear on the city stage in December.

Citizen Train to Address the Farmers, George Francis Train left last night for Mt. Gretna, Pa., where the Pennsylvania Grangers are holding their annual encampment. He will address the farmers this morning.

The Sun's Guide to New York.

Replies to questions asked every day by the puests and citizens of the American metropolis. Suggestions to sightseers and practical informatime for use at the Columbus Celebration next Oclober, a complete, unique, and practical guide book to this city. It will tell visitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here and the cost, where to do wholesale or retail shopping, hore to amuse themselves, and get rest when weary of sightseeing. It will be attractively printed, pleasant to read, and the sub-fect matter will be divided and arranged in a way to insure the best results. The retail price will be to cents per capy. The Sun's Guide will also offer unequalled and exceptional opportunities to adverlisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Book De-

MIEON'S DISCOVERIES.

He Selves the Problem of the Water Part-ing Between the Congo and the Niger.

A banquet was given in Paris recently, at which over 400 persons assembled, in honor of Lieut. Mizon, who had just returned from his explorations. Each guest had before him a map of the region between the Congo and Lake Tchad containing the itinerary of the explorer. Mizon's chief distinction is that he has solved the question of the water parting between the Niger and the Congo basins. He has followed from its source to its mouth the Sanga River, and has proved that it is one of the most important affluents of the Congo. It empties into the Congo not far from the equator, comes from the far north, and its end waters are near those of the Benue, the greatest tributary of the Niger. Mizon has shown that this river is about 1,000 miles in

greatest tributary of the Niger. Micon has shown that this river is about 1,000 miles in length, and ranks in importance fourth among the Conge tributaries, the Mobangi, the Kassai, and the Lomami alone surpassing it.

Another fact which makes Mizon's journey conspicuous is that he succeeded in pushing his way entirely across the great country of Adamawa. He says it comprises a succession of elevated plateaus, and is certain to have a great future. Its altitude of 4,500 to 7,500 feet makes it a very healthy region, and a large part of it, Mizon says, can be colonized by white people. Its population is largely composed of the great Fula people of the Soudan, who are farmers and cattle raisers. Mizon says Adamawa extends further toward the south than had been supposed. In this great region Mizon found that the important commercial centre of Gaundere, which was known only vaguely, is a large and picturesque town, well fertified, and having from 20,000 to 25,000 inhabitants. Mizon crossed the large territory of the Sultan Tibati, who is a vassai of the Sultan of Adamawa and whose country had never before been visited by a white man. He also visited the large market of Gaza, whose name was known, although it has never been possible before to place the town on the maps with approximate correctness.

PERINO USED HIS KNIFE.

He Surprised lite Wife While She Was Entertaining Joseph Austano. Angelo Perino, a young and good-looking talian, who owns a fruit stand and lives at 264 North Second street, Williamsburgh, has ong suspected his wife of being too friendly with his friend, Joseph Anziano. A week ago Perino returned home unexpectedly, and found Anziano drinking beer with Mrs. Perino. Perino ordered his friend to leave the house. and then remonstrated with his wife for her conduct. She promised never to recognize

Angiano again. Somebody told Perino on Saturday that his wife had been seen talking to Angiano. Perino, in order to satisfy himself as to the truth of the story, set a trap to eatch her. He told her the story, set a trap to catch hor. He told her on Sunday afternoon that he was going to visit friends out of town, and might not return until Monday. When he left his house he went to friends in the neighborhood, where he stayed until D o'clock on Sunday night, when he returned home. He found his wife entertaining Anzlano in the parlor.

Terino's first impulse was to pitch his rival out of the window, but he changed his mind and ordered him out of the room. Anziano picked up a club and began to batter Perino with it. Perino drew a knife and slashed Anziano.

with it. Perino drew a knife and slashed Anziano.

Mrs. Perino tried to interfere in behalf of Anziano and received a deep cut in her left cheek from her husband's knife. Her screams clarmed Anziano and he ran down the stairs, lie was pursued by Perino and in the lower hall the men clinched again.

A large crowd was gathered near the house when the two Italians came out on the sidewalk. Poltesman Kessel of the Bedford avenue station took them to the station house, where their wounds were dressed and they were then held for fighting. Justice Geetting lined them each \$10 in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday.

As open car No. 235 of the Jersey City and Bergen line was passing up Ocean avenue res-terday morning a passenger got on the forward end of the car. At Myrtle avenue John Dowley, the conductor, passed along the footboard to take the fare. Just then an ice wagon turned to take the fare. Just then an ice wagon turned the corner. The wheel struck against a stone and the vehicle was thrown against Dowley, cru-hing him severely. His scream of pain frightened several of the female passengers, and one of them fainted. Dowley was removed to his home on Danferth avenue and the woman was taken to a neighboring drug store, where she speedily revived. The car was taken charge of by a "spotter" who happened to be aboard, and continued on its way to the ferry. Dewley will recover.

He was Hungry and Drank the Milk. Charles Stuve, a milkman, of 583 Park syenue, left a can of milk early yesterday morning in the basement decrease of 45 West seventy-first street. As he was driving away he saw a man drinking the milk. Stuve ran he sawa man drinking the milk, couve ran back and held the man, who had drained the can, until a policeman came to arrest him. "I drank the milk because I was hungry and thirsty and was about to faint," the man said to Justice Taintor yesterday in the Yorkvilla Court. "Please send me where I will get

food."

He gave his name as Charles Commiskey. He said he was 24 years old, that he was a plumber out of work, and had no home. He was held for trial in \$300 bail.

Mrs. Barbara Moyers of 303 Webster avenue, Jersey City, yesterday complained to the po-lice that her 18-year-old son Louis had taken a small safe in which her husband kept his valuables, dragged it into a piece of woods near the house, and smashed the door with a stone. He secured a silver watch and several trinkets, which he afterward sold for \$1.85. The boy was arrested and admitted his guilt. The case was sent to the Grand Jury.

Where Even the Dogs Play Paro.

The accuracy of the following is vouched for: On Saturday afternoon the finely brad for: On Saturday afternoon the finely brad fordon setter Fare, ewned by Johnny Repple, ontered the Capital gambling house with a \$10 bill in his mouth. Going to one of the fare tables the dog dropped it on the queen. To say that Frank Empheli, the suave dealer, was surprised, would be putting it mild. But recovering himself after a few moments he asked the dog if he wanted a copper on the \$10. The dog barked as it in the affirmative, so placing a copper on the money the dealer made the turn. The queen came up a smiling loser and the dog won. Taking two \$10 bills in his mouth, Fare gave them to his master. From the Helena Ladependent.

Racing Again at Hawthorne Park.

Encing Again at Hawthorne Park.
Chiraco, Aug. 22.—Raving was resumed to-day at
Hawthorne after a week's suspension on account of
the trotting meeting. Only two favorites were succaseful. One dask thinn will assume the position of
starter to morrow.

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Arternation of the favorite starter of the favorite st

Caroline Daibert, aged 60 years, died yesterday at the Kings County Almshouse at Fiatbash from injuries received on Menday night by being struck by an elec-tric car on the Coney Island Ralicosd. Supervisor at Large Kinkel has veloed the resolution of the Board of Supervisors providing for the erection of a hospital in connection with the jain at an expense of \$35,000, on the ground that such an institution is unnecessarily.

of a hospital in connection with the jain at an expense of 535,000, on the ground that such an institution is unnecessary.

Capt. F. W. and Mrs. Schwartze celebrated their golden wedding on younday hight in the Tivoit surrounced by their four sons, two daughters, four daughters in inv. two sons in law, and twenty-me grandchildren, Capt. Schwartze followed the sea for more than fifty years.

Ladu Green is sning Henry Green, a wealthy produce dealer, for a separation on the ground of districtment, she alleges that he commenced to beat her seven years ago, and continued to do so until able left him recourt; She also says that he drives past his house with other women for the piprose of anhoying her. A diffective read of the first product in the controversy.

Alice it had it a suing Hans had, a painter, in the City four for an absolute divorce, she fixes the date of her marriage on or about July 26, 1839. The defendant deniles the marriage, and says that the plaint if newer occupied any closer relation to him that that is house even the first him recommenced in the second of the marriage.

Beford Haylege, aged 15 years, his 11 year-old brother. James and his two sisters, and 11 year-old brother. James, and his two sisters, and 11 year-old brother. James, and his two sisters, and 11 year-old brother. James, and his two sisters, and 11 year-old brother. James, and his two sisters, are 14 and 8 years respectively, of 600 Dean street, Brooklyn, were all locked up hast hight in the Bergen street station on a charge of burglary. Buring the absence of Mrs. Sarah Leferts from her apartiments in the same house yesterday the four youngsters broke open her door and their own apartiments.

Anirew Versa. 27 years old of 217 Fourth place, called year-old at Jamb McCormick's dry gods store.

their own apartments.

Andrew Verta. 27 years old. of 217 Fourth place, called vestering at John Mctormick's dry goods store, at 438 Fifth avenue. Brooklyn, and requested Mr. Morring to vash a check for \$40, drawn in his favor on the Irvine National Bank, and staned by Storn Brothers, the dry goods insochants of Twenty-third street. He represented himself as an employee of the Storn Storn Brothers and the Storn Brothers Brothers by telephone, and upon learning that the check was a forgery, called in a policemian and hid Verta acrescet.

HOME LIFE IN HOMESTEAD.

foreigners do in the east side tenements of New York, several families at times congregating in single apartments. The company ries to prevent this grouping as far as possible, but the Hungarians pay little attention to the regulations made for the benefit of the health of them all. They buy the cheapest meats and vegetables, and their houses are equipped with no more furnishings than are absolutely required. Fifty cents a day, exclusive of rent, will cover the expenses of an entire Hungarian family, and when two entire Hungarian family, and when two or more families are grouped together in one cottage, the average of living expense is even smaller. Cured meats, potatoes, and bread are the stables of diet. The Hungarians are desperate fighters whon they have the odds of numbers in their favor, as was shown by the treatment of the Pinkerton guards after the surrender. The women are fully as desperate as the men, and are as dangerous with a knile or a club as their husbands. The Hungarians constitute a dangerous clement, because they are easily led to any disorder that roomises a successful issue. They are not strikers, and have no interest in the trouble at Homestead other than that they are bound to obey the "ASAGIATION that controls the iron and steel workers at the mills.

that controls the iron and steel workers at the mills.

There is a very pronounced condition resembling casts between the higher and lower classes of workmen. The men who earn from \$5 to \$10, and even \$14 a day, live in what is, for Homestead, inxurious style. They own their own and other houses, and buy the best of everything. When injury as to prevailing shoe dealer, he quoted from sales of shoes of a grade specified, and remarked. "We can soft these only to the Hungarians. The other workmen buy the best funities we have."

I had the pleasure of visiting some of the fine cottages owned by vollers, heaters, and screwmen. One of twelve rooms, built and owned by a roller, and occupied by his family, will serve as a fair illustration of the class of houses owned and occupied by the higher shouse owned and occupied by the higher shouses owned and occupied by the higher the troops owned and occupied by the higher shouses owned and occupied by the higher shouses owned and occupied by the higher the troops owned and occupied by the higher shouses owned and occupied by the higher of the extensive iron and steel mills on the South was paid for within three years. The owner said that his earnings had averaged about \$175 are made and the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the provides when he was forced to remain indicating the pro

that his sarnings had averaged about \$1.75 a month year in and year out, and including the periods when he was forced to remain idle while repairs were being made. It is a three-story, Mansard root house, with a wide veranda on two sides. Large double doers open into the main hall, from which a stairway winds to the upper rooms. On the left of the entrance is the parlor, which occupies the whole of the main front. Tapestry carpet which east \$1.75 a yard covers the parlor floor and the bail. The parlor is furnished with furniture upholstered in plush and silk with eak or black walmat frames. A grand plane occupies one corner of the room, about which are tastefully placed a number of easy and ormanental chairs. Near the marble mantel stands an easel on which is an unframed oil pairting. There are half a dozen medium-sized works in oil on the walls, and as many more really good etchings and engravings.

The rear of the house forms a double L. in one end of which is the kitchen and pantry, and in the other the dining room. The kitchen floor is of pine, scruibed until it is as white as the holy stoned dock of a yacht. The room contains a range, set tubs, and the usual paraphernalia of a well-ordered culinary apartment. The dining room is very large, and is a library as well as dining room. On one hand is a goodly sized mahogany sideboard, and on the other a case well filled with standard books. An extension table in the centre of the room scovered with a heavy cloth. The carpet is of Brussels, and under the table is a heavy drugget. The master of the house has for his own use a large exercitore standing by the side of his beokease. The hedical mater of the rooms are large, well lighted, and airy. The furniture is of maple, antique oak, and ash. The rooms and upper halls are carpeted with a good partern of ingratia. The owner of it is saved \$2,000 during two years, and paid off a mortgage of \$1,000 in mother. His household expenses are about \$15 a week, exclusive, of course, of clothing, &c. and including supplies pu It were a superficient which is ed oil patieting. There are haif a dim-sized work in oil on the walls, and prove really good etenings and is of the house forms a double Is, in fact that the control of pine, scribbed forms and such Is, in a special of the control of pine, scribbed forms and such Is, in a special of the control of pine, scribbed forms and such Is as a special of the control of pine, scribbed until I shaw the as a stoned dock of a yach. The room is of a well-ordered cultinary apart. The dining room is very large, and is a colly sized malogan; idelegard, and on the pine of the control of the standard is every edition. The think is control of the standard is every edition below to the control of the standard is every edition. The besides of the control of the standard is every edition, below that is every edition, below the standard of th

ones since, and have paid for them. Twenty have built three or more houses, from the rental of which they now derive a substantial income.

An eight-room house, owned and occupied by a heater's helper, whose wages averaged \$5 a day, was another good specimen of its kind. The house, including the lot, cost \$2,500, and was built with money acts and control of the later of the later

carpeted with ingrain, and contain sets

HOME LIFE IN HOMESTEAD,

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AN OF These the Homes of the Staves of a security of the Corporation Providence of the Staves of a security of the Corporation Providence of the Staves of the Corporation Providence of the Staves of the

When Gen. George II. Snowden, the commander of the Pennsylvania State Militia, reached Homestend with his treaps on the morning of July 12, he was astonished at the appearance of the fown. While the camp was being put in order he stood, with Division Surgeon Huidekoper and several newspaper men, near the brow of the hill and gazed long and admiringly at the scene spread out below, and as his eye rested on one after another of the cottages pushing their fancy roofs and terra cotta chinneys up through the dark-green foliage of the oak and maple trees, he turned to Surgeon Huidekoper.

Well, he said, taking a long puff of his cligarette. I wouldn't mind living here myself for a white.

"These fellows must save money," was the reply of Surgeon Huidekoper.

Gen. Snowden's attention was especially attracted to a large house in the French château style standing on a promontory. It looked like the country house of some well-to-do city merchant, like one of those fine mansions which dot the fashionable southshore of Long Island and sprinkle the hills slopping down to the cast shore of the Hudson River. Through a fixed glass the outlines of a tennis court could be distinguished on its extensive and well-speciated lawn, and hammecks, fountains, and statuary were scattered over the grounds.

"I wonder whose place that is?" asked Dr. From the New York Times.

"I wonder whose place that is?" asked Dr. Huidekoper.
"That." said one of the newspaper men. "is the house of one of the boss rollers."
And whose place is that " asked one of the staff officers, indicating another residence which shood out conspicuously by reason of its since and the appearance.

That belongs to a heater," was the reply.
Before the trouble at the Carnegic mills began the heaters were carning from \$30 to \$80 a week and the boss rollers were making as a week and the boss rollers were making as a week and the boss rollers were callers were making as a week and the boss rollers were callers were distributed but the figh as \$10,000 a year. The latter, like the

out a gold watch and glanced at the time, and straiged leisurely inside the office. A half hour later the reporter saw the same man, dressed in ordinars working clothes, standing in one of the mile superintending the operation of rading the steel. He was the boss roller, and carned \$10,000 a year by the swent of his lrow. He occupied a large house, with grounds on hunguesse Heights, in the fashionable subarit of Fittaburgh.

Think of boundl, the young "leader," so called of the near lived in one of the prettiest houses in Homestead. He earned an average of \$50 per week as a heater, and was said at one time to have a contingent interest in the profits of the mid for an alleged invention in in connection with the processes of making the new nickel steel armor plate for the Government cruisers. When of Bonnell came to New York to work up an agitation among politicians and east side laborers, he travelled in a Fullman parlor car. When he returned to Pittsburgh te surrender himself on a charge of rot and murder, it was as a passenger on the year of the year of the nine of the year of the surrender himself on a charge of rot and murder, it was as a passenger on the year of the passenger of the year of the year of the year.

erty or anxiety, no evidence even that his landlord was skimping on his household expenses because of the strike. There were three children, a boy and two girls. The boy did not work in the mill, but was going to school, and he spent his leisure time in boating and fishing and swimming. In playing lawn torpis and finsparking the girls the latter being the daughters of other mill workers. There were never at any time more than 800 mill hands concerned in any way either in the riots or in any of the subsequent agitations. Less than 500 men turned out the night the false alarm came, and, even counting those gathered in the rink and at the Advisory Committee's headquarters and collected in the vicinity of the idle mills, there were never more than 500 men abroad or visible.

Pittsburgh paid very little attention to the strike. The real reason why there was no excitement in Pittsburgh lay in the fact that there was an absence of public sentiment in favor of the Hemesteaders, even among their fellow from and stoel workers. Nobody knew better than the Pittsburgh iron and steel workers. Nobody knew better than the Pittsburgh iron and steel workers that the men in Homestead were even more fortunate than they in the matter of wages, notwithstanding the alleged reductions of the proposed new scale. The Amalgamated Association was able to drum up a sympathetic strike in the two Carneric mills in Pittsburgh, but the strike was

Amilgarented Association was able to drum up a sympathetic strike in the two Carnegio mills in Pitteburgh, but the strike was languid and spiritless and the sympathy largely parfunctory. The men went quietly home, put on their Sunday glothes, and calmiy sat down to await the outcome at Homestead. If there had been any real sympathy, born of a conviction that the Homesteaders were being robbed of their bread and butter, there would have been trouble. Mr. Frick understood the situation well, and never fell any concern for his personal safety. Of course, he could not foresse that a New York Anarchist would take the trouble to come to Pittsburgh to kill him.

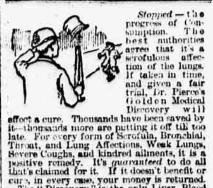
OBITUARY.

Prof. Charles Allen Perkins died suddenly at the home of his sister, Mrs. Walter Adams, in Syracuse, yesterday. Prof. Perkins, or "Prince" Perkins, as he was frequently called by his acquaintances, had the distinction of being the only American citizen who ever contracted a marriage with a family of royal blood. He was then Secretary of the United States Legation at Lisbon, and married Isabelia Francoise Gurowski de Bourbon. Princess of the house of Bourbon, daughter of an Infanta of Spain, and niece of Queen Isabelia. The marriage was the result of a courtship carried on during the exile in various parts of Europe of the reigning family. Charles Allen Perkins was born in Litch-field county, Conn. His father was a gentleman farmer and General of militia. His mother was a Northrup of Dutchess county. N. Y., whose brother married a Miss Gould, eldest sister of Jay Gould. Young Perkins was sent to Paris while a boy to be educated, and grew up there. After leaving school he was placed in a Parisian bank under the protection of John 1. Mason, United States Minister at that time to France, and remained three years. Finally a love for students lifte and study, developed during his school days, carried him back to the "Quartier Latin," that famous colony of Paris where such men as Gambetta dived during the empire, preparing their minds for the brilliant part they were to play in the future republic. Mr. Perkins applied hitself to the study of law during two years. While thus engaged his evertaxed health gave way, and he was coliged to go to Italy, where a milder climate prevailed. There he lingered two years, studying the history and language of the people. He was at Navies when the War of the Rebellion broke out, and in its carry stages he was summoved back to America by the death of his family, he passed an examination in the State Department and was appeinted Consul and Secretary of Legation to Stockholm, to accompany Gen. J. J. Bartlett, Minister of the United States to Sweden. Mr. Perkins returned to Washington during President Grant's Administration, and was appointed Consul and Secretary of Legation to Stockholm, to accompany Gen. J. J. Bartlett, Minister of the United States to Sweden. Mr. Perkins returned to Washington during President Grant's Administration, and was appointed Consul and Secretary of Legation to Stockholm, to accompany Gen. J. J. Bartlett, Minister of the United States to Sweden. Mr. Perkins returned to Washington during President Grant's Administration and secretary decreased to the Infanta and her daughter, who were living in sort at Lisbon that Mr. Perkins was private secretary to Col. Charles H. Lewis of Wost Virginia. Whos Charles Allen Perkins was born in Litchfield county, Conn. His father was a gen-

ment from Spain. With his resignation of his post at Lisbon Mr. Perkins's diplomatic career ended.

H. S. Moat, better known as the "Duke of Long Island," who died on Aug. 14 at hi home at 112 Pacific street, Brooklyn, was on of the oldest readers of The Sun, and one o its earliest patrons. He was born in London in 1805, and came to this country in the twenters, below he had been here flive years, he was acquiring the large fortune which afterward enabled him to live in such style as to gain the title of the "Duke of Long Island." After he made his fortune, he was accustomed to appear in the streets of Brooklyn riding in a carriage drawn by superb white horses. To add to the display, he surrounded himself by a corfege of liveried servants. In 1841 he lost a great deal of his wealth owing to the Bankrupt act. In 1850 he was obliged to go to England to settle the estate of his father, and during his absence his fortunes were again impaired. He started in to recover part of his lost wealth, but had another reverse at the time of the civil war, when some of his Southern centercoitors fook advantage of the unsettled state of affairs to swindle him out of about \$100,000. He went to work again, however, with such success that he was abited spend his latter years in comfort at his home at 112 Facilie street, Brooklyn. Much of his time he spent reading in his large library. He died of physical exhaustion. He was buried in Greenwood Cometery on Tuesday by the side of his wife. Who died twenty-one years before him.

Edward Bormudez, late Chief Justice of Louisiana, died in New Orleans yesterday, aged 60. He came of one of the most distinguished Creece families in Louisiana, his father, Joachin Bermudez, being District Judge here in ante-beilum days. He dward Bermudez held, the, office of City Autorney for some years, but resigned on account of large private practice. In 1880 he was appointed Chief Justice of Louisiana, which position he held until a low months age, Judge Bormudez, bein france, where he was well known to t



ibat's claimed for it. If it doesn't benefit or cur, in every case, your money is returned.

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Don't think it's like the sarsaparilles. They claim to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. "Golden Medical Discovery" works equally well at all seasons.

FIVE THEATRES' NEW PLAYS

THE UNION SOUARE AND THE STAB

OPENED FOR THE SEASON. Opie P. Reid's "The Kentucky Colemet"

Pramatized and Acted-An Attempt to Put a Kentucky Vendetta on the Stage. Five plays were acted in New York last evening for the first times. Three were in east side theatres. The Columbus had a farce called "The Kid." Sadio Scanlan appeared at the People's in "Nora Machice," and Josephine Florence Shepherd at the Windsor in "The Colonel." These pieces call for brief chronicle rather than extended comment, as they have been enloulated for popularity, without much reference to artistic quality. That is no disparagement. Quite as much skill is required to satisfy the demands of Bowery audiences, who consider only the thrilling or amusing qualities of a drams, as to gain the approbation of assemblages who take into account the literary worth of their stage A Broadway event commanding attention.

was the production of "The Kentucky

Colonel" at the Union Square, which theatre was reopened for the season. It had not been long since the effort to make F. Hopkinson Smith's "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" as ontertaining in a play as it had been in a book. This was a regrettable failure, notwithstanding the advantages given to it by a cast from Palmer's stock company and a careful mounting at Palmer's Theatre. The same Colonel who had been such a captivatingly ingenuous man in the story became hardly anything less. than a debt-dishonoring adventurer under the glare of the footlights. The charm of the author's characterization disappeared under the hands of the dramatist, although he was so clever and often successful an expert as Augustus Thomas. In last night's experiment at the Union Square the original provider of the matter was Opie P. Reid, the Western humorist, whose novel of Kentucky life had been taken in hand by Mckoo Bankin for a venture on the stage. It was Mr. Bankip who had discovered, long ago, in the Sierra sketches of Joaquin Miller and a brief story by John Habberton, the material for "The Danites," a firstrate melodrama intitself, and an enricher of Rankin to the extent of a considerable fortune. So there was much curlosity last night to see and judge of his latest undertaking. The outcome was not pleasant. The play was coarse and crude, with very small merits to offset its great fauits. The Colonel told of the chivalrous characteristics of himself and other Kentuckians, but he did not demonstrate his possession of them, nor did the other natives. whom Mr. Reid introduced to the audience. recommend themselves by agreeable deportment. Most of them were hard drinkers, and still harder swearers. In addition to the superabundant profunity, there was a roprehensible and shocking travesty of a camp-meeting, in which a comic drunkcamp-meeting, in which a comic drunkard sang, praved, shouted, and "got religion." It was a sorry exhibition. The principal theme of the piece, however, was a quite
legitimate one for the dramatist, and, if treated by a master hand, might be made to yield
an engrossing fiele-drama. This thome was
a found between Kentucky families, revived by
a love affair, and causing murderous bloodshed. The Sux has within a few years given
accounts of such vendettas, in which the cocurrences were replete with intensely dramatic matter. But the inter-famiiv battle, the attempt of a mob
to lynch a prisoner, and the other
illustrations of kentucky lawlessenses in this
play, were not given in a manner to impress to lynch a prisoner, and the other illustrations of kentucky lawlessness in this play, were not given in a manner to impress the observer seriously. The subject seemed commonpance, as well as gross and repellant. The humor had no racy flavor. There had been no stagecraft to minimize some of the material, exaggerate other parts, and idealize the whole. The result was a work of the Laidest description, almost devoid of novelty or interest, and the houseful of complacent people, mostly stage folks, was inclined to take it for fun, though they applauded the performers individually.

Mr. Rankin looked and played The Colonel well, but the character had not been strongly drawn, and for that reason be could not achieve any great success. Frederick Bryton was more fortunately placed as a scalous lover, yet the part was that of an obstreperous built, which no actor could render boarable. Sidney brew was the real here of the pieces and he did as well as a carricature-faced comedian could be expected to in a gallant rôle. Mrs. Sidney Drew was handsome as the heroine, and the kentucky accent—of which there was an excess in the play—came charm-ingly from her lips. Sne acted neatly and well until a time came for her to fall fainting to the fleor. She was afraid to do fit, and her careful way of letting herself down raised a roar of laughter. The best impersonation, and the one which gained sincers approval, was that of a leader of a facilion in the foud, by George S. Robinson, a little-known actor, Much sah be done, and, doubtless, will be to improve The Kentucky Colonel and realistic for the floor of the floor of the rough and realistic for its process.

A New Irish Play at the Star.

An actress whose face was altogether new quite successfully last night at the Star. She was Katie Emmett, and before she had been many moments on the stage she was fixed in the affections of those who saw her. She is trimiv built on soubrette lines-those lines which are mostly curves, with bright eyes. white teeth, a sunny face, and a nimble foot to fill out the picture. She is not so young as most of the soubrette stars of this day, but there is no lack of agility in her demeanor. A and she is graceful and natural in nearly all her movements. There are not many winsome actrosses in Irish dialect plays in these times. Miss Emmett, who had come to Broadway modestly and by way of the east side, had a warm welcome from a line house, and she is likely to be a frequent visitor in town hereafter. Her play, which is new, is from the long practised pen of Con T. Murphy, and is called "Killarney. It is several degrees in advance of the orthodox drama of the Irish peasant and the peer, and by all odds the best work yet turned out by Mr. Murphy, who has been marvellously fertile in this leanth of our stage literature. In "Killarney" he has made skilliful and effective use of old underial. He has told once more the story of the defrauded collegen, the sinister usurper of her father's estate and emoluments, and the usual soft appendages of love and incomight courtship, with short skirts and embedding courtship, with short skirts and embedding to cortship, with short skirts and embedding the property she is a guide on the Killarney lakes, and so she is able to figure in several picturesque seenes, which are romanticulty illuminated and are altogether impressive. By and by in order to ferred out the plot by which she has been defrauded, she disquises herself as a boy servitor in the household of her enemy.

It is nother seene that Miss Emmett makes her elevered appeal for praise. She is uncommently drell in her assumption of stapidity, and her naive way and cute personality in they's attric brighten the effect, which is irrest sixtilly come. There was no room to doubt her popular streeps late a hight. She was constantly and her naive way and cute personality in they's attric brighten the effect, which is irrest sixtilly come. There was no room to doubt her popular streeps has the Irish peasantry as it is in killarney was plated a lively supposed to he genuine.

Mr. Murphy surely has the trick of writing with year to earn and crisp, its value in the general effect of the play is undoubted. There were several episedes of no little drates and which was both evedlent and new there have a co some actresses in Irish dialect plays in these times. Miss Emmett, who had come to Broadway modestly and by way of the east side, had

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. 3

A dezen cattle among the Lerd now near the stock yards in West Indianapolas have sited of Feasa over. The disease seems to be appreciating raising.

The body of John Groan of Syack who was drowned in the Indian stoye on Forday last, was yester by morning blanch by a super last parts and brought ask to go await an incident.

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